PARIS, Sept. 16-9 P. M.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris, Sept. 17.

is unknown. Many are wounded.

clumps of trees on the plains.

The railroad employes are armed.

and four killometres from Charenton.

where the enemy can seize provisions.

fully attacked the Prussians near Guidues.

The Prussians now occupy a small woods

around Paris, which was too green to burn.

been distributed during the last ten days.

Catteret with 10,000 is at Nanteuil.

North German Confederation.

small town on the Orleans R. R.

tire Empire.

been fixed at 51 per cent.

refused to surrender Rome.

was arrested amid hostile demonstrations.

The Prussians are numerous near Villeneuve.

A German apprentince at Wilhelms attampted

Bavaria repudiates a desire to enter the

The Standard's Berlin correspondent gives the

substance of a recent conversation with Bis-

marck. The latter affirmed that Prussia would

prosecute the war indefinitely, rather than aban-

150 casks naptha have been picked up off

It is said that the Prussian siege train is still

Turkey has mustered the reserves of her en

The Italians are quietly, but rapidly, occupy-

ing the Pontificial territory. Gen. Kanseler,

All but the ultra Catholic press are delighted

The Gazette, of this city, to-day gives the fol-

lowing statistics of particulars: Now, before

than 70,000 shots into the city, daily. Thirty

car loads of munitions of war, including 8,000

quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily. The

Gazette shows the immense expense of besieg-

people with great demonstrations of favor and

From Illinois.

The Democrats have nominated W. B. Ander-

Ignatius Donnelly will run for Congress in the

Chas. Ridgely State Treasurer.

of the above resources must be exhausted.

at the end of the Pope's temporal power.

tion of a fund for the sick and wounded.

don the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

London, Sept. 17.

FLORENCE, Sept. 17.

Minney, Sept. 17.

COLOGNE, Eept. 17.

Rome, Sept. 17.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.

Dammartin and Laplessers, with 3,000, occupy

cannon shot of the walls of Paris.

suspension in a few days.

also captured.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

## Superior Court, New Hanover County. James P. Moore, plaintiff,

against Marshal Morgan, et. al., defendant. THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of New Hanover County-Greeting TOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to sum mon Marshal Mergan to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House a Wilmington, on the eighth Monday after the burth Monday in August, 1870, to answer the amplaint of the said Plaintiff. If the Defendant shall fail to appear at that time, the Plain. tiff will take judgment for twenty-six hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 18th day of October, A. D., 1860, together with the

said Court for the County of New Hanover. Given under my hand and seal of sa'd Court, the 8th day of September, 1870. J. C. MANN. Clerk of said Court.

J. L. BHOALES, Plaintiff's Attorney. acpt 16

32-6tch

## BAKER'S HARMONY AND THOROUGH BASS.

Every species of concord and discord is treatal in detail, simplifield and made plain, with g with the breath of the subject. It is the Book for the Student and the Musician whether for Instrumental, Vocal, Orchestral or

By B. F. BAKER.

Price in Cloth, \$2. Sent post-paid to any adlress on receipt of retail price. GLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. 32-2t

# FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL

will buy Shoes with Silver or Copper Tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of Compared with ragged toes and dirty age, they are boantiful, to say the least.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA. THE next session will begin Sept. 15th and CLERK OF FACULTY, Lexington, Va.

### 244 \$10w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

In Probate Court, August 25th, 1870. Hanson F. Murphy, Administrator ) d. b. n. of William Keith, de coased. Plaintiff, sale of Against Eleabeth Larkins, David Jones | Real Estate

and wife. Margaret Ann Jones, | for assets. and others, heirs at law of said APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF he fourt by the affidavit of the Plaintiff that Defeddants, Elizabeth Larkins and David and wife, Margaret Ann Jones, are nonients of the State of North Carolina. It is refore ordered that publication be made in WEERLY JOURNAL, published in the city of endants to appear before me, J. C. Mann, ge of Probate of said Court, at his office in ourt House in said city, at 10 o'clock a. m. he 13th day of October next, to answer, plead demur to the said Petition, or fadgment pro isso will be entered in this cause to to

onness, J. O. Mann, Judge, &c. Date above Davis and Murphy Plaintiff's Attorneys. J. C. MANN, Judge of Probate. 29-1aw6w

m and a decree of sale granted according to

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SUPERIOR COURT-DUPLIN COUNTY.

b Lane and wife, Chelly Ann ] Lane, M. P. Martin and wife, E. M. Martin, by their Attorney,

e orayer of the Plaintiff's Petition.

W. Bryan, Mary E. Dick- | Publication. M. Simmons, Osco Bryan, Lula Bryan, Mada Bryan, Jinsey Bryan and Charley Bryan. IN THE ABOVE AUTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiffs-I. That the defendants cannot, after due dili-

Service by

ence, be found in the State. II. That a cause of action exists against said III. That said defendants are not residents of his State, but have an interest in property

1V. That the places of residence of the said defendants are unknown to the said plaintiffs. is ordered: . That service of the Summons be made by blication in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL once a

week for six weeks successively, and eaid Sumnions shall be deemed to have been served at the spiration of the time of publication prescribed Given under my hand and scal of FEAL | office this 5th September, 1870.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk S. Court Duplin County.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. DEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both isle and female, in everything concerning the

hysiology and relations of our sexual system. and the production and prevention of offspring, cluding all the new discoveries never before en in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, I. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the ntemplating marriage, and having the least apediment to married life, should read this

diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

Oct 22

37-1ych

a rag should have been changed or shifted for the purpose of the artist. It was in the cut the ears and the tongue of a wounded Bavarian soldier. Although wounded myself, I still had power enough to kill that rascal.

Peace prevails in North Carolina. The Governor has officially proclaimed a Con- the red breeches of France and the blue servative victory, is about to disband his coats of Prussia piled together, caps and ragamuffin troops, and subsides generally helmets, knapsacks, swords and bayonets, in the country: "We are pleased to learn from an armed ruffian into a mere partisan muskets and sabres, the rammers for clean- from its managers that they trace in their pamphleteer. These are happy changes, and pleasantly prefigure the good time coming, and now not far off, when Radical each other, the ground pitted with shells, a bank, so long established and so widely rulers shall cease to bear rule in the South a dozen marks of them within a square known, might sell its bills and drafts and any more. Six weeks ago, when Republi- rod, black holes where they had burst, in- obtain collections enough to satisfy any can ascendancy was as yet unbroken, North dentations where they had bounced, deep reasonable ambition without a dollar of Carolina was one scene of brutal violence, abrasions where they struck and lay un- outlay for advertising. And so it might port guns by this Canal. a reproach to the civilization of the age, exploded. I counted thirteen of these in be said of Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., and a disgrace to the country. To-day a cluster, and so small was the space you Duncan, Sherman & Co., and other leading that ascendancy is over, and North Caro- could have concealed half of them under a bankers, whose advertisements appear all lina is as quiet as New York. The differ- wagon-cover. ence is the same as that between Tennessee under Brownlow and under Senter.

New York World. Forty thousand thalers down, which is 06,000 English money, have been paid in Prussia as a premium for the invention of still burning. Every house had been a a new sort of sausage. It seems that the inventor, Gruneber, just as Von Moltke moved nearly all their dead, but the French commenced his feat of throwing three hunted thousand soldiers on the frontier in fourteen days, submitted for the inspection of the high military authorities a strange looking, thick and peculiarly hard sausage, measuring little more in length faces toward Paris. How many miles of force, cut through, it was found to be in fact an extremely solidifed portable per than its diameter. On being, not without fact an extremely solidified portable pea their last stand on the second day, I do

went to run was given to the effect W. Woodfin, Esq.,) wor urbenwurst,

From the Cincinnati Commercial. Miles of Corpses Gravelotte After the still to be seen in their dead faces. A few Battle Acres of Dead and Dying The had the look of meekness and resignation, BY Slain of Both Armies Piled in Bloody as if death had not come before visions of

thousand dead men in sight. Here, there, tudes in death seldom expressed intensity everywhere, the poor fellows had been of action, while the French in very many tumbled over. We came upon a French- instances had evidently received their mor-man whose head had been knocked off by tal hurts when nerve and muscle was a cannon shot. There remained of it two strained with the excitement of some furiscraps of skin, each as large as your hand, ous endeavor. and on one was his moustache and the end Of this summons make due return to the Clerk of his nose, and on the other a patch of the hair of his head. Another had been struck in the centre of his body and almost cut in two. The shoulders and head were left, the hairy knapsack and red cap still clinging to them, and below the bloody mass his coarse shoes and white gaiters were visible; his face was in the dust. Another French soldier had been

DISEMBOWELED

by a fragment of shell, and the fatal mis- sharpness of reports, but the war guns had sile had torn open his pantoloons pocket, profound ugliness of sound, and a continushowing a large piece of hard bread and a ity and persistency much more impressive bit of meat. A tall Prussian, dead, was than occasional thunder claps. mprehensive and natural explanation in keep- at full length on his back, his helmet hiding his swolen face-the eagle that adorned it with the legend "For King and Fatherland." and the buckle of his hilt showing in conspicuous letters, "God with us." dust sticky and to load down leg-weary pe-On the north side of the road was a slen- destrians with rapid accumulations of der little French soldier lying on his face, mud, which adhered to the feet like wet his gun in his hand. He had been killed snow. The chapel of the village was a expected that England will join any power in ut- communications with England. as he was making ready to fire, and had hospital filled with men too badly woundcrouched in the collapse of death like a ed for removal. The mangled French and tively promise to urge upon Prussia the accepthe band of his red cap showed that he straw, and the weary surgeons were still to make her. had been shot through the head.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

At his side was a large man, through were suffering intensely—their glassy stare, whose naked head a ghastly furrow had clenched teeth, and heavy breathing were been ploughed, and from it the torn brain evidence. issued. His chassepot was clutched in his stiff hands. In the same neighborhood was a French Colonel, not disfigured at all by his death wound. I think he had not met his death instantly, but had been met his death instantly, but had been a special interest in the case was with met his death instantly, but had been a special interest in the case was with met his death wound. I think he had not face, and a civilian, who seemed to have size from this cause. It announces to-day its Expenses \$325 to \$375. For particulars apply met his death instantly, but had been struck in the thigh, and died from loss of blood. He had, it seemed, attempted to do something to staunch the flow of blood, and finding it in vain had composed himself for death.

A NEAT CORPSE.

He was as neat a corpse as you ever saw. His spurs were still on his heels; his kepi to give me a rest in riding, which was a on his head; his hands by his side. His most acceptable courtesy, and we presentclothes had been opened about his breast by passed a field where a large burial party by some one in search of valuables, I sup- were at work. They had dug a trench pose; and there were articles scattered about seven feet in width, wasting a very about, showing that he had been careful few inches, and two or three feet in depth in camp to be neat. Among them were a (liberal measurement), and had gathered tooth-brush and a box of tooth-powder. the dead from the vicinity. The dust from the Paris road had powquickly as in life.

BLACK AND SWOLLEN.

How it happaned that in the same good of dead some were hideously affected by the sun, black and monstrous, with details of horror in their appearance that " must waxen, every facial outline delicately preserved, I do not understand.

THE DEAD HORSES.

Some of the most terrible of the pictures of death were among the fallen horses. There were expressions of unutterable fear and suffering in their dead faces. The chin in the dirt, there was in his

STARING EYES AND STARTLING GRIN, the suggestion of a horrible shrick. Here was another, shot through the head and prone on his side. In his struggles he had torn the clover sod with his feet, and the bloody froth blown from his nostrils spoke of the desperate agony of his dying breath. A beautiful young mare, in whose satin skin, and handsome limbs, and graceful head, tipped with dainty airs, any horse fancier would have detected the marks of gentle blood, had clasped her legs, as if they were human arms, against her body, which had been shot through. Many were on their backs, their legs extended. So numerous were they that, glancing over general reader, and is illustrated with numerous | the field, horses' legs could be seen sticking Engravings. All young married people, or those up on all sides, making a display that would have been grotesque if it had not

been hideous.

contained soldiers of both armies, and not ground was covered with dead and dying men

DEATH-SMITTEN BY THE SAME STROKE,

with corpses. The garden walls were overthrown, the houses shivered with shots, and one that had been fired in the battle corpses were so thick that one could but think the battle had been for them at this point a massacre. Extending across the Paris road from Vionville southward was a line on which the French had stood, their cut in cubes like dice, and an expla

THE AWFUL STRUGGLE,

Traces of the ferocious energy with particularly to those seeking to establish a cli mate. | which the French had sought to hurl back trade."

the overbearing legions of Germany were quite tiger-like. It was remarkable that There were, for instance, four or five among the fallen Germans. Their atti-

A MIATTERED VILLAGE.

The village of Gravelotte was filled with the usual evidences of strife-broken walls, shattered roofs, trampled gardens, wounded men, bloody straw. A thunder storm came up, and we had the opportunity of contrasting the rattling peals of Heaven's artillery with the fresh remembrance of the sound of the guns of the French and Germans. I must give the celestial artillery credit for superiority in

THUNDER STORM. The rain fell heavily for a few moments, wet enough to make the first inch of the at work with them. Some, whose wounds were dressed, lay tucked in their blankets with an air of comfortableness; the others

A PAINFUL SCENE.

ly soldier, was near the door lying on his with the Italians. a special interest in the case, was, with | tured an Italian division, should now be before trembling fingers, removing his clothing if not in Rome. to look at the wound. He found on the white, round body of the young man, near the spine, a bright red spot, and looking no further, burst into tears.

THE WORK OF BURYING. One of our English friends dismounted

While some were digging, others were dered him. His features were not swollen picking up the dead. The way they do ingion, for six weeks, notifying the said or distorted, but clear and colorless, and that is, four men, using shovel-handles or gency, the Senate and the Corps Legislatiff will muskets, as may be convenient, as hand-spikes, put them under the shoulders and knees of the corpse, and carry it to the his friends would have recognized him muskets, as may be convenient, as handknees of the corpes, and carry it to the side of the grant, then pack corpe is least and France left free to should ment. other at the heels, and placed in the trench, where, the face being covered by not mention, while others were pale and some article of clothing (cap or coat usually), the dirt is loosely shoveled on. Generally about one hundred men are laid away in this style in a row, though where the carnage has been extraordinary they make the graves to accommodate more.

What the People are Taxed For.

Secretary Cox, of Washington, has sucwild eyes, the expanded nostrils, the open cumbed to political pressure. Some time lips displaying the full length of the teeth. | ago he was praised all over the country for In some of the faces of these noble ani- the firm stand he took in refusing to allow mals every hair seemed to tell a tale of the clerks in his department to be forced terror. The attitudes of the horses in into the payment of assessments for politideath were as various and fascinating in cal purposes. It was a step in the right their interest as those of the men. Oh, direction and a good reform, but unfortufor an artist to have made a study of them! nately he has not been able to hold out.— Here is a grand bay horse shot through by The demands for money, especially for the an unexploded shell, his left shoulder Pennsylvania campaign, have been too crushed and a hole in his flank half as great, and to-day he agreed that the Pennlarge as the head of a flour barrel. Strick- sylvania Committee should be allowed to en down with his legs under him and his collect money from his clerks. He adds that subscriptions must be voluntary, but every clerk will understand that a failure to contribute will make him a marked man, and he will therefore feel compelled to contribute. These men are allowed high salaries, in order that they may be able to France time to prepare for an irresistible decontribute a portion to keep the Radicals fence. and themselves in power, while the people earth with taxation for such purposes.

The Treachery and Cruelty of the Tureos A young German soldier, who was called upon to join his regiment four days before the day fixed for his marriage, and who took part in the terrible battle of Woerth, has written a letter to Manchester, England, which contains the follow-

The battle was won, and our regiment got orders to pursue the enemy. A regiment of turcos came in sight, but before being able to take A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

In the Gravelotte letter I referred to the seven horses and forty man dead in a seven horses and forty man dead in a seven horses and forty man dead in the first line, when they all took their group. There was a chance for a photographer of Europe matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the noterious QUACKS—native and foreign—who address some of them would have been a grapher. If the photographers of Europe had half the enterprise they have in A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

In the Gravelotte letter I referred to the seven horses and forty man dead in a group. There was a chance for a photographer of Europe had half the enterprise they have in had half the enterprise they have in A merica some of them would have been No pardon was given any more; we rode down orious QUACKS-native and foreign-who ad- America some of them would have been No pardon was given any more; we rode down vertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. on the spot, however extreme the trouble of getting there. That slaughtered heap the means of saving you many a dellar, your Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the a rag should have been changed or shifted In fact, these blackguards do not deserve par-

How Advertising Pays.

The New York Journal of Commerce says of one of the oldest banking houses the year in our columns. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., who are more exten-The little town of Vionville was heaped sively known than any other house on this sition. for advertising their business than any of their would be rivals. If a house is not well known it should become so by liberal advertising, and the better it becomes known and the larger its business, and the more independent it would seem to be, the better still does it pay to advertise it. Advertising is not only a means of success, but it is at once the evidence of it, and a guarantee of its continuance. Many noble houses date the decadence of their trade from the suspension of advertising.

The Baltimore Sun adds : "If this is true of such extensive and well established houses as those named—and that it is, no one can doubt-how much more forcibly does it apply to smaller financial, mercan-tile and other business enterprises, and

#### would lead to the proclamation of a republic in LATEST NEWS every Italian city, and, as his soldiers would not TELEGRAPH have fought against it the result would have been fatal to Papacy. As it is, republican em Heaps-A Scene of Horror Described by peace; but the many had a fixed fierceness WAR IN EUROPE. is so ramps t that it may yet prove irrepressible [ pecial to the New York Tribune.]

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT NEGOTIATE WITH THE PRESENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT, BUT PRO-POSES TO OCCUPY PARIS AND THEN DICTATE TERMS.A

in the center of the city. COMMUNICATIO . BETWEEN PARTS AND LYONS DESTROYED.

ITALIAN AFFARES.

LONDON, Sept 15. Not having rec guized the Republe, M. Thiers was not received at Dawning street ...

During an interview at the French Embassy, Granville in replying to M. Tuiers' propositions, said : I do not see how England has interfere, but I think I my say that while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be tering a threat to Prussia, or can England posipitiful little animal. A triangular rent in Prussians were huddled together on the tance of any offer which France may be disposed at Cretal, the force of France Tieurers success-

> Communication between Paris and Lyons had been destroyed at Montereau, 16 miles southeast of Melun, where a short skirmish occurred

The firing was heard at Paris. All bridges within reach have been destroyed by the French on the Lyons road. Italian unity seems accomplished. The sym-

A young Prussian, a tall and gentleman- pathy of the people appears to be alm st entirely

Civita Vecchia has declared in favor of Italia a The inhabitante of Bracciane displayed Italian

kept up all day in the direction of Bourge. flags upon the approach of the Italian troops. [Bracciane is 17 miles northwest of Rome.] around Paris yesterday. The Florence Upinion denies that that there

are any diplomatic difficulties in way of the occupation of Rome. The Bank of England has reduced interest to 3 per cent.

The News contains a letter from Berlin giving the views of the Pruseian Government. Prussia will not negotiate with the present French Prussia proposes to occupy Paris. The Re-Villiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 15. for Napoleon.

The provisional, government at Paris would have been accepted by Prussia had the Prussian exaction been accepted, embracing the cession of Alsace and Laraine and the dismantlement of the frontier forts. The provisional government refused to listen to any proposition surrendering French territory.

There is intense eagerness here to hear from The blockade of Elbe has been raised and vessels now pass freely.

MADRID, Sept. 14. Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to Paris, has been recalled, his offence being the recognition of the French Republic. This is a violation of the English coast. No particulars. the treaties whereby Spain is bound to swait the action of other powers.

aground in the canal de La Marne. Paris, Sept. 15. The French troops who entered the Baden territory will remain there to operate on German Reinforcements have been sent them. Gen. Trochu's address to the Gardes Nation-Beine was arrested. It is believed that he is at ale says the result of his review was gratifying, the head of the conspiracy.

and he feels assured that the defence of the city will be admirably maintained. Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give

Last night Parisians were awakened by a treof the country are ground down to the mendous cannonading all along the ramparts. Prussian dragoons have appeared before Nogent sur Marne, Calinas, Senlis, Crespigny, Volges, Mantinel, Pressy and Lindan, small towns to the Northeast and Southeast of Paris.

throughout France. Gen. Troche, in an order to day, says that hereafter fortified. 70,000 men on the ramparts, by persevering efforts, may save Paris. He says the city is unapproachable if its defenders are properly armed.

The Counsellors of State have temporarily sucpended their authority. Foreign Diplomats are still in Paris.

The Prussians are still swarming around The Galois says it has reason to predict happy results from the pending peace negotiations.

The excitement was allayed by information that the troops were practising. The shops are mostly closed, the masters and employees being occupied drilling. Lord Lyons warns the English to leave the city and rifled cannon. These fire, collectively, more

while they may. The Place de La Concorde is filled with cavalry and troops of the National Guard. A Prussian was discovered firing with a rifle

from a secluded place at a balloon. A large number of Franc tireurs are camped at Montmartie. The Prussians to-day are camped at Croix,

the city. The Uplans appeared at Nogent sur Seine, but close to the city. The truce was received by the retreated before people. Many large Prusssian siege guns are imbed- they will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist

ded in mud in the Canal de la Marne, on the the entry of the Italians. Rhine, the Germans having attempted to trans-The French let out the water, and it is said that it will delay the siege for a considerable

time. The forts at Lyons are completed. Troops are son as Congressional candidate at large, and reaching there daily and all the guns are in po-Large sums of money have been subscribed

throughout France for defence, and large forces

run on the Free Trade platform. are organizing in every department. Forty American volunteers passed Tours today for Paris. Conscripts for the regular army are drilling it was last year.

LONDON, Sept. 15. A dispatch dated Cassel says that the Empewants of the wounded French soldiers. ror spends his mornings making long excursions. The receipts for the German Sanitary His guard consists of one Prussian officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter and 31 men.

have been \$20,000. The Empress and Louis make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages are never ther monarch since 1773. The Paris fashion journals have suspended. A Scranton church has been disciplining Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Ber-

deacon for saying "by thunder." The Pope has an explanatory letter from Victor Emanuel. It says that delay on Emanuel's part | for the crowned heads in Europe.

GEN. BEAUREGARD ON THE WAR

The Ex-Confederate Soldier Interviewed. Why the French Were Whipped\_Fatal Errors in Attack\_An Opinion of Napo. leon and Trochu.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Re-An engagement occurred this morning on the publican, writing from Alleghany Springs, road from Melun to Briscomtsrobert, between Virginia, relates a conversation with Genthe sharpshooters and Prussians, but the result eral Beauregard about the war in Europe. The Garde Mobiles are burning the hay and Some of the General's views are of interwheat stacks abandoned by the farmers, and

Immense quantities of grain and fodder have been taken from the railroad stations and stored nation in Europe—consider her patriotism, supply all the explanation that public cu-the devotion and readiness with which she riosity has needed to their series of de-Six hundred Prussians appeared in gunshot of went to the field, her noble, unsurpassed feats. the fort of Vannes, having crept under cover of postponement of every political question, of every faction in her legislative body to An advanced guard of the enemy had been win the safety of her country—even the General Beauregard remarked that he signalled at Creteil, within gun-shot of Charonne, General Vinerey, who is at the head of the new and hurries to offer all possible sacrifices.

Army, has commenced exterior operations. His Then why her defeat, and her defeat conand insigna of his empire! Napoleon had maneuvres prevent the invasion of departments tinued and aggravated on every field? Two corps are nearly ready for the West and not possible that there may have been doubted. He could testify, visiting France The Considutional says that the Prussians the Emperor is reported to have made the ple in Europe; "even happier than the will occupy Havre and Cherbourg and cut all exclamation that "he was betrayed"—and romantic peasantry of England." indeed you noticed the last accounts, "the Gallignani says, to stop the latest advance at French soldiers in Belgium turned upon Neuilly, Sur Marne on the North East and South their officers and massacred them!"

CAUSE OF THE FRENCH FAILURE. General Beauregard replied at length, and with a clearness and detail of conver- upon a man of whom I never heard of be-Prussians, at several points, are almost within sation that I do not pretend to report but fore.' in the third and distant person. The by-A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by potheses that had been mentioned, the the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters. Several suspicions of treachery or of gross incomconvoys of munitions of war and provisions were petency thrown on particular French officers in France—a man who adopted that deliberate, characteristic choice of the The searcity of printing paper is seriously felt. cessary to answer the problem of the thorough soldier to serve up through all Cannonading and musketry firing has been French system of attack was a traditional other affair of life, pride themselves on one; the relied on momentum, dash. He not giving attention to military details. Many Prussian spies were arrested in and referred to an article in the Pall Mall Ga- General Trochu has had the boldness to The Herald's special says 80,000 workmen are tems and practice on the field of France nimity that neglects details, and that has under arms, with over 200,000 Gardes Mobile and and Prussia. The latter had the advant- often lost the great opportunities of his-National Guard, comprise a new army which is age in the close and scrupulous calculation tory. He is the reputed author of the reorganizing in South France. 130,000 guns have of everything calculated to give advant- markable military views I just showed you The Tribune's special says Marshall Vaillant batant, and inspired with the idea that on France has not been fortunate in her rehis individual effort depended the fortune | cent military traditions. They are those of the field. Here was a government that of Algeria, China, Mexico; in every inhad studied the military efficiency of the stance (excepting Solferino) that of an inman, almost exclusively, to the highest ferior and despised enemy easily conpoint. A government more exacting than quered by that system of attack in which Oriental despotism, but more intelligent the quality of the soldier is elan, dash, a than these whole society water wisis suddene who is taught the value of posiwas arrested. A loaded pistol was found on his | ble than the man belonged to the govern- | tion, and the virtue of a perfect self-posperson, and he declared the bullet was designed | ment. Form, severity, was the feature of | session. their civilization; popular education was enforced; even its social industries were organized; in Prussia a man could not pursue a trade unless he had served an apprenticeship or performed certain public conditions. The idea of the great Fred erick had been constantly cultivated since his time, to make a nation of soldiers; or ganization and discipline in every depart ment of life; and to-day we see its results Heavy fighting is going on at Riss, another in the most perfectly trained armies-soldiers the most obedient yet enthusiastic, The Railroad to Laon has been abandoned to having that peculiar combination of steathe Pruseians. The grain, at various stations, diness with spirit that makes the best solwas removed to the city before the Prussian oc- diers in the world-and that is the end,

ATTACKING IN CLOSE COLUMN. "Who"-and General Beauregard spoke with a suffused face-"could doubt the arrested, charged with implication in the Bonacourage of the French soldier? The bravest parte plot. The nephew of the ex-Prefect of the gingle fact of the force of a legel hand and the seven thousand, which that party had in single fact overlooked in the grand and elaborate competition of war." He had noticed, as far as anything could be discovered from the confused despatches of the newspapers, that the French had ad-The interest on the French Treasury bonds has hered to their favorite, traditional practice in the field, that of attacking in close col-The Crown Prince of Prussia has addressed a umn. On the other hand, the Prussians circular to the German people, urging the creat deployed their lines, seemed to have the constant idea of developing the largest front of fire, and all the newspapers had The Economist has a strong article in favor of peace. It says: The very object of the war was to invariably remarked the slowness and desustain the principle of German unity, against liberation of their fire. It was a circumthe designs of France. That object is now at stance noticed with curious unanimity by made a Democratic gain of over 10,000 The National Guard is being organized tained, and all mankind should intervene to save all the war correspondents. An article in the Virginian, under his hand, read: "Tho Paris, and then agree that no great city shall be Prussians never attack in squares."

THE ARM OF PRECISION.

What the general designated as "the arm of precision" had changed the whole commander in chief of the Pontificial forces, has character of modern war, and he feared that the French had not sufficiently accommodated themselves to the important and radical innovation made in small arms.-Their favorite idea of attacking in close column and carrying the field with a rush was good in former circumstances; brilliant; supplied the two conditions of physical momentum and moral inspiration.— Strasbourg, there are 18 batteries of mortars But the arm of precision had changed all that.

BEAUREGARD'S INTERVIEW WITH THE EM-

"I had an interview," said Gen. Beauregard, "with the Emperor Napoleonin 1866." ing Paris, and says that five times the amount The fact, as known to this writer, and obtained by him, not from General Beau- fact of the war is not that each side is en-The inhabitants of the city have received a Paris, is that General Beauregard visited used, or that all Europe seems verging up-Aux Bais, Garious, and Glas au Fentaine, near fisg of truce from General Codonna, in command the French capital in 1866; was received on the struggle. The notable fact is that of the Italian troops, who have arrived very there—at the Grand Hotel—with an ova- King William, at the Prussian headquartion that surprised his modesty, and was ters, commands the army of United Gerinvited to a special interview with the many. The dream of German philosophers indeed, noble de ire to acquire informa- complished by the rude stroke of Bention, asked our great Southern general edetti's diplomacy in an hour. The solpointedly what most remarkable and sig- diers of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and the out of which he had just come with world-Beauregard replied with a dissertation on the use of the small-arm. He gave the Emperor a manual illustration of the sub-St. Paul District of Minnesota, provided the of the change which the arm of precision Demograts make no nomination. Donnelly will had made in the art of war. That arm war is already won. German unity, from smoothe-bore musket, the soldier fired in King William, was an accomplished fact. The production of whisky in Kentucky the air; his enemy was only a mass in this year is only about five-eighths of what front of him; now, with the chassepot and needle-gun, where a man could kill at Miss Clara Barton is ministering to the 2,200 yards, he fired upon an individual dier to kill his enemy. He (General B.) | cigars, etc., as gifts; and while Mrs. Lin-Festival at San Francisco for three nights had one advice which he constantly gave coln has been scrambling for a pension

> The signs of the times are unfavorable the sight at the extremity of his weapon; or the other. Will the Republican party thus instinctively, unconsciously—it being say which?

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below the level of the eye-to raise to do high ; and the deflection of a hair's breadth in any of the modern arms of long range made all the difference in the world. The obvious remedy was the double sight near the breech to correct this instinctive elevation of the piece. But, above all, deliberate firing had been his point of instruction. Modern war was becoming an affair of death-dealing machinery; it abolished much of the romance and chival of arms; but after all the speaker came back to the leading idea, that the close competitions of modern war were to be decided by me-The question was asked: What is the chanical differences, these sometimes of matter with France? Consider her former military fame, that of the first waring defect in the French military system might

PRUSSIA A GENEROUS ENEMY.

"Impracticables" like Favre and Thiers thought Prussia would prove a generous shouting "resistance to the death!" Look enemy, and would not exact humiliations. at her ready and even excessive loans to He speke with great feeling of the unthe government; her public spirit risen to worthy frenzy of the French people toa height that disdains all compromises wards the unhappy Emperor--even climbgiven France not only prestige but a de-Why this succession of disasters? Is it velopment and prosperity the most untreachery in the French camp, as when in 1866, that there was not a happier peo-

TROCHU.

"General, what do you think of Trochu, Governor of Paris? The attention of the whole world has been suddenly drawn

General Beauregard-Well, sir, he may be "the coming man." I know his record well; he is one of the most thorough solwar-had got to be such an elaborate com- popular in the French army for his freepetition, one so close and exacting, that |dom and Independence in pointing out the least shade of superiority in any one what he thought the defects of its system. respect might incline the balance. The The French, nice and exacting in every zette, which compared the military sys- criticise repeatedly that affected magnaage to the single soldier acting as a com- in the Pall Mall Gazette. Curiously enough,

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Splendid Democratic Gains\_Progress of the Political Revolution\_Radical Majority less than 5,000 Democrats Hold the Balance of Power in the Legislature.

[From the Portland Argus of Tuesday.]

Democrats of Maine, we salute you with pride and with satisfaction! You accomolished a noble work at the polls yesterday. Without the prestige of victory, without organization, and without money, you met the dominant party flushed with the culmination of all military education. the pride of long continued success, fortified with unstinted means, and armed with thousands of offices, and succeeded in not only maintaining your ground, but in driving the enemy back with great loss .til, according to our figures, it will now be less than five thousand-a gain of more than eleven thousand the present year .-At this rate, one more trial and the State will not only be redeemed, but show a handsome footing upon the right side.

In 1869 the united Republican vote gave them some 12,000 majority over the Democrats. The most sanguine Republicans claim only some 6,000 majority as the result of yesterday, and we concede them less than 5,000, and we have certainly county, probably (Lincoln), and numerous Representatives to the Legislature. Mr. Lynch is elected to Congress in this district by about 1,000 majority, though he claims to have 1,500; his loss from 1868 will be about 1,200.

With the meagre Representative returns at hand it would be unwise to venture any opinion upon the strength of Chamberlain or Morrill for the United States Senatorship, but it looks that the Democrats will hold the balance of power if the contest is carried beyond the caucus. Bangor did nobly, not only overcoming the great Radical majority there, but giving General Roberts a majority of over six hundred and electing three Democratic Representatives. Lewiston, Auburn and Biddeford also make a fine exhibit, and Portland elects two Democratic Representatives.

A United Germany.

The Tribune says : After all, the notable regard, but from a member of the press of thusiastic, or that splendid armaments are Emperor, who, with characteristic and, and statesmen for a century has been acnificant fact he had observed in the war petty German States, that a year ago would almost as soon have thought of wide and immortal reputation. General fighting unde the French tri-color as be-; neath the Prussian eagles, now accept the orders of the Crown Prince as if they were. already a part of the Prussian nationality. ject, repeating his remarkable conviction The battles to be fought may be lost or won by Prassia, but the grand issue of the had made calculation the virtue of the the day that the troops of the smaller Germodern soldier. Formerly, with the old man governments were turned over to

A Good Point.

The Chicago Times makes a telling point enemy; he could select him. It had be- when it says: While Grant has been recome an exact mechanical tax for the sol- ceiving houses and lots, horses, wines, to his soldiers on every occasion; it was | which Congress has at last conferred upon Napoleon ruled France longer than any his dogma, his constant remark whenever her, General Lee has promptly refused an he had the opportunity to speak to the annuity of \$3,000 which the trustees of private soldier: "fire low and fire slow." Washington College wish to settle upon The common fault of the soldier in the his wife. Education in moral decores and use of musketry was throwing the eye on self-respect has been neglected on one side